

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 88.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2528.

## HOW TO SEE THE BIG FLOW FROM CRATER

### Joseph Emerson Says That People Should Charter a Steamer for Kona.

Surveyor Emerson, whose knowledge about Mauna Loa and the surrounding country was gained by years of field work in his profession, says that the only way to see the eruption is to charter a steamer and go to the Kona coast cruising several miles off shore and using the vessel as a hotel.

"Everything points to the fact," said Mr. Emerson yesterday, "that the outbreak is somewhere on the southwest of Mokuaweoweo, perhaps near Pohaku-Hanaele. I expect the spouting lava to subside there, if it has not already done so, and appear again at a lower level, somewhere near the source of the 1887 flow not far from Puu o Keokeo. This point is twenty miles from the crater. The line thus designated is the one of least resistance. Twice, once in 1885 and again in 1887, there were two outbreaks in the neighborhood.

"To observe the flow there is no use in going to Kilauea, which is shut out from the country affected. What has been seen from Kilauea are the reflections and the early eruption near Pohaku-Hanaele. That spectacle will soon be over, perhaps is over now. The reasonable thing to do, if you want to see this wonderful exhibition of volcanic forces, is to charter a steamer, which will serve as a hotel, and cruise off the coast of Kona. There are no hotels on shore. The steamer should go first to Kailua and ascertain, if possible, where the outbreak can best be studied. If my theory is correct the steamer will find it advantageous to go several miles from shore and stand on and off. Closer to the coast the view will be obstructed. Should the flow reach the ocean the steamer should go to the spot. If not the choice of a position in the calm Kona seas can easily be made to watch developments on the uplands. To pass the South point and enter the turbulent Kau waters might, indeed, afford a view but everyone but good sailors would be ill. Off Kona the ocean is usually like a millpond. As for going ashore only a strong, vigorous man should attempt it; no lady or delicate person should essay the task."

### VARIOUS REPORTS OF THE ERUPTION

Reports of the volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa received yesterday confirm

## A FAMOUS CIVIL WAR MAN ON BOARD THE SHERMAN

The presence on the transport of Colonel Clem adds interest to this account of him which is going the rounds of the Eastern papers. Recent discussion about the retirement of United States Army officers on account of the age limit brings out the fact that the last veteran of the Civil War who will have to succumb to this rule of the army is Lieutenant Colonel John L. Clem, now serving in the Department of Texas.

The Colonel is better known as Captain "Johnnie" Clem than as Colonel Clem, and is still better known throughout the country as "Johnnie" Clem, the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Colonel Clem came originally from Newark, Ohio. In war days, although he was only 9 years old, he insisted on enlisting in the Union army. He was despised and rejected by recruiting officers, for, to increase the difficulties of his tender years, he was very small of his age. Yet at the age of 9 years he succeeded in inducing a recruiting officer to enroll him as a drummer boy. He drummed a great deal, but in several hard engagements, according to the tales of his comrades, he did more shooting than drumming. On that terrible morning when began the awful fight of Shiloh, "Johnnie" Clem sounded the long roll that aroused the Union camp to a realization of its danger.

During several years the little veteran was detailed for duty at the Columbus (Ohio) Barracks.

Referring to Colonel Clem's services in the field, Lossing, the great historian, says in his history that Clem was undoubtedly the youngest soldier who ever actually bore arms in battle.

Colonel Clem will be retired at the age limit in 1915. He will be the last of the heroes to be laid on the list for this cause because he was the youngest to graduate from that awful military university, the Civil War.

## NATIONAL GUARD HAWAII MAKES FINE EXHIBIT

### Annual Report of Colonel Jones on Territorial Militia—Gratifying Opinions of United States Army Officers.

Governor Dole as Commander-in-Chief has been furnished with the annual report of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, for the year ending June 30, 1903.

Col. J. W. Jones, in his report to the Adjutant General, Colonel John H. Soper, has the following to say regarding organization:

"The First Regiment consists of nine companies, a hospital corps and band. Seven companies, 'A,' 'B,' 'C,' 'D,' 'E,' 'G' and 'H' are located at Honolulu, 'D' at Hilo, Hawaii, and 'F' at Walluku, Maui. The strength of the regiment on June 30th, 1903, was 22 officers, 581 enlisted men, total 603."

#### EFFICIENCY

Under this head Col. Jones says:

"There has practically been a reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii since the passage of the new Militia Law and a steady endeavor on the part of the officers to fit themselves to perform the duties incumbent on them thereunder."

"There have been appropriations made by the Territorial Legislature for new armories and for the equipment and necessary current expenses of the National Guard, under which a wide range of instruction may be had with a consequent better state of efficiency and preparedness for actual field service, and so that the arms, equipment and property may be properly cared for."

#### DRILLS

"In regimental, battalion and company drills, parades, practice marches, etc., the work of the last year has done much to raise the standard of efficiency of the command, and the changes in the Militia Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, it is expected, will be of great benefit to the regiment."

Col. Jones says. He gives a table showing the attendance of companies at drills and meetings, the percentages of possible being as follows: Co. A, 84; B, 64; C, 53; D, 72; E, 36; F, 82; G, 61; H, 59; I, 70.

A competitive drill was held on February 22, the following board of U. S. A. officers having been appointed to act as judges by Major John McClellan, commanding the Artillery Corps at Camp McKinley, viz: Captain E. O. Pierce, First Lieut. H. M. Newton and First Lieut. J. P. Robinson, Artillery Corps.

#### TARGET PRACTICE

Col. Jones under this head reports as follows: Rifle firing has been seriously interfered with by the damaged condition of the butts and the lack of funds to properly repair them.

On July 4th, 1902, the Regiment had target practice with field pieces, Driggs-Schroeder Cal. 2.76 and Hotchkiss 2.5 pdrs. The firing was at triangular targets with a base and rise of ten feet built on pontoons anchored at a distance of 1700 yards from the shore and was very accurate, the targets being repeatedly hit and one of the pontoons sunk.

The following is a record of the medal shoot held in December, 1902, at a range of 200 yards, off hand, 10 rounds per man:

45 or better, gold bar..... 2  
40 or better, silver bar..... 20  
35 or better, bronze bar..... 29

Total..... 61

Number of scores shot, 180. On September 15th, 1902, the companies stationed at Honolulu proceeded to Mauna Valley, arriving there at 8 a. m., and had target practice at silhouettes in valley firing at 100, 300 and 500 yards, the result of which was very satisfactory. The command returned to Honolulu at 6 a. m.

#### ANNUAL MUSTER

Considerable space in the report is occupied with the report to the War Department, Washington, of Major McClellan, commanding officer Artillery, District of Honolulu, as inspector and mustering officer at the annual muster and inspection of the N. G. H. It includes an account of the exhibition, artillery and infantry drills when the regiment was reviewed by the Governor in February. This report was forwarded to the Adjutant General, Territory of Hawaii, by Lt. Col. J. Parker, 13th Cavalry, acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, who in a separate communication says:

I have the honor to communicate to you the following remarks of Major John McClellan, Artillery Corps, on his inspection of the First Infantry, Hawaii National Guard, on May 30th and June 6th, 1903:

"The field and staff presented a good appearance at review and inspection of the regiment."

"Company D—This company made a very creditable showing at review and drill, marching steadily and showing a readiness to learn drill and improve. The captain is a German who evidently understands something about discipline, and will, if the opportunity affords, make a good company of this base, but he states that owing to the frequent rains and to fact that they have no armory or proper drill shed, at Hilo, he has but few opportunities for much drill or inspection. What is reported as a drill shed, he states, is a hall where they have meetings, but have no room for much drill."

"Company F—This company is extremely well drilled in company drill, and presents a neat and soldierly appearance. This is the best and largest company in the regiment and marches extremely well. Its discipline is shown by its only having six absentees from inspection. This is the one of the best drilled companies of National Guard that I have ever seen anywhere."

#### THE ENCAMPMENT

Full details of the encampment of the National Guard regiment in conjunction with the U. S. Artillery Corps at Kapiolani Park, from June 10 to 15, 1903, are given. In his report of this encampment Major McClellan, among other things, said:

"The camp was a successful one, and in many respects very satisfactory. The regiment comprised a full field and staff, and hospital corps detachment, an excellent band and two battalions, four companies each."

"First Lieut. Harry W. Newton, Coast Artillery, was detailed for duty during the encampment and was engaged in instructing men and officers in guard duty, camp duties, and camp cooking. Several cooks and sergeants were detailed to instruct at the company kitchens and did much good work."

"Captain Pearce, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor at battalion drill and formation of a column en route on road, formation of advance and rear guard."

"First Lieut. Robinson, Artillery Corps, acted as instructor in use of shelter tents, forming a camp for one company, and carrying and use of soldiers equipments, making of blanket roll, etc."

"Drilled each battalion of the Guard. There was a parade of the two battalions of the Guard and one battalion of Regular Troops, a regiment of twelve companies, and a review of same, witnessed by the Governor and Legislature of Hawaii. Parade and review were excellent."

#### RATIONS IN CAMP

Capt. John W. Short, acting commissary, in his report to Col. Jones, shows that during the encampment 2100 rations were drawn from the U. S. Quartermaster's department at Honolulu and distributed as follows:

Co. A, 245—48 men for 5 days.  
Co. B, 200—40 men for 5 days.  
Co. C, 175—35 men for 5 days.  
Co. D, 215—43 men for 5 days.  
Co. E, 240—48 men for 5 days.  
Co. F, 325—65 men for 5 days.  
Co. G, 245—49 men for 5 days.  
Co. H, 240—48 men for 5 days.  
Non-Com. staff, band, etc., 215—48 men for 5 days.

Amounting to 1835 lbs. beef, 474 lbs. bacon, 1963 lbs. flour, 350 lbs. hard bread, 151 lbs. beans, 105 lbs. rice, 1824 lbs. potatoes, 455 lbs. onions, 53 cans fruit, 184 lbs. coffee, 420 lbs. sugar, 83 lbs. salt, 5 lbs. pepper, 82 lbs. soap, 29 1/2 lbs. candles, 96 boxes matches.

These rations were all issued, and consumed with the exception of the following, which remaining on hand when Co. D broke camp on June 15th, were turned over to Lieut. H. Newton for Camp McKinley, viz: 117 lbs. potatoes, 12 lbs. candles, 5 cans fruit, 1/4 lb. pepper, 15 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. onions, 33 lbs. bacon, 1 lb. rice, 4 lbs. salt, 10 lbs. beans, 10 lbs. coffee and 3 1/2 lbs. soap.

Capt. Short in conclusion shows how economy of subsistence was taught the militia by the regulars, thus:

"All of the companies purchased provisions and supplies of different kinds from their own funds. The men and company cooks being untrained in camp cooking, on the first day or two used a great deal more of their rations than was necessary, but afterwards, being instructed by sergeants from the regulars, U. S. Army, from Camp McKinley, they learned how to make the regular ration more than meet requirements."

Besides the rations, the Federal department supplied wood for the camp.

#### ORDNANCE PROPERTY

Capt. J. W. Short, ordnance officer, gives a detailed report of the property in his charge, of which the following is the recapitulation:

Total Ordnance property on hand, July 1st, 1902.....\$12,324.25  
Total Ordnance property received during year.....1,251.90  
To be accounted for.....\$13,576.15  
Expended and lost during year and to be accounted for.....1,078.63  
Total Ordnance property on hand July 1st, 1903.....\$12,497.52

(Continued on page 1.)

## ARMY BOARD IS COMING HERE TO CONSIDER FORTS

### The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee Will Delay War Until Spring Comes.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A United States Army board has been selected to visit Hawaii and report upon the fortifications needed there.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 9.—The gunboat Rivera has been sunk by an explosion. The commander and many of the crew were killed.

The destruction of the Uruguayan gunboat Rivera is a serious loss to the South American Republic. Although the Rivera was only a small vessel it made up one-third of the Uruguayan navy as that country only possessed three small gunboats, manned by 227 seamen under fifteen officers. The Rivera has been used chiefly to transport arms and ammunition from Montevideo to the ports of different provinces where rebellions have broken out during late years.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.—It is reported that Turkey has agreed to demobilize 40,000 troops and Bulgaria 20,000.

SALONICA, Oct. 9.—Three hundred Turks were killed in an engagement with the insurgents at Gumenjo.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Macedonian Committee has resolved to suspend its revolutionary operations until Spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—J. F. Arondez, a consul at Batavia and an incoming passenger on the Nippon Maru, was arrested here on arrival, for the embezzlement of \$15,000.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—The report of war munitions being purchased for China has not been confirmed.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—It is reported today that an immense Russian fleet has assembled off Masephio and that Russian troops are advancing upon the Korean border.

PARIS, France, Oct. 8.—The new arbitration treaty between France and Great Britain has been concluded. This treaty was forwarded during the recent conferences between King Edward and President Loubet.

LONDON, England, Oct. 8.—Arguments before the Alaskan Boundary Commission were concluded today. The counsel for both sides closed with an exchange of pleasant felicitations. The decision is now in the hands of the Court.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 8.—There have been no movements in connection with the refusal of Russia to evacuate Manchuria today. Russia's troops or officials have not changed their position in the slightest nor is there any indication of intention to withdraw. The negotiations toward a settlement are still pending. The rumor of a rejection of Russian demands has been officially denied.

## CHINAMAN SHOT BY HOODLUMS.

Hoodlums from Punchbowl raised roughhouse on Kukui street last night at the expense of some Chinese who were practicing Oriental gymnastics in preparation for Chinese New Year. The Chinamen chased the hoodlums who retaliated, one of them, supposed to be a Portuguese named Anderson, with a penchant for prize fighting, firing at and hitting a Chinaman in the shoulder, but not seriously wounding him.

The Chinamen were holding their practice back of a native dance hall on Kukui street when interrupted by the hoodlum gang. The latter scattered as several Chinamen ran out but one of them was thrown to the ground. It was then that a shot fired from a 32 caliber revolver was fired, the bullet entering the shoulder of a Chinaman whose name is known to Willie Crawford, the Chinese Interpreter. One of the disturbers, part Spaniard and part Hawaiian by name of Ben Paul, was arrested and is now in jail. He will say nothing as to the name of the one who fired the pistol, but it is believed to be Anderson, a strapping fellow, who recently appeared in the Orpheum prize ring. He has not yet been found.

The injured Chinaman had his wound dressed at the hospital and then returned to Kukui street. He is in no danger and will appear at the Police Court tomorrow.

## REPUBLICANS TALK AT IWILEI.

The Republican candidates last night addressed the largest audience that has ever turned out in Iwilei. The meeting was presided over by William Kamana who introduced consecutively Sam Macey, Harry Murray and Assessor Pratt. Jack Lucas proved to be the humorist of the evening and R. N. Boyd made a long speech in Hawaiian which received close attention. Isaac Sherwood and Achi followed.

Mr. Birbe made the closing speech. He asserted that the Home Rule party in the legislature failed to fulfill their promise of hastening the County system of government and wasted their time, whereas the Republicans framed a bill and carried out all promises. He touched upon the difference between the open primaries of the Republican candidature and the Star Chamber procedure of the Home Rulers and the irreproachable characters and fitness of the Republican candidates as opposed to the "spotted skirt" collection of the Home Rule lists. He eulogized the various candidates and referred in particular to the failure of the Home Rule surveyor's candidate to correctly survey the line of the Kapiolani Estate building on Alakea street.



# TENSION IN JAPAN OVER THE RUSSIAN STAND

## The Czar's Government Erecting Forts and Mounting Guns at a Korean Port.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 6.—As the date approaches on which Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria the tension is increasing. It is conceded that Russia will not withdraw on the eighth, the time originally set, but diplomats are hopeful of being able to avert a war between Russia and Japan, as the latter country will probably make a serious move when Russia does not fulfill the promises to withdraw from Manchuria on the agreed date.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 6.—It is reported here that Russia is erecting forts and mounting guns at Yongampho, Corea.

Yongampho, the town where the Russians are reported to be building forts and mounting guns, is a Korean town. It is situated opposite Wiju and is at the mouth of the Yalu river. It is also situated on the main road running south from Wiju to Ping Yang, and to the Korean capital, Seoul. Sometime ago it was reported that Russia had bought land at this point and had been massing troops there in the guise of settlers and on September 2nd, a Japanese gunboat held up an American steamer, bound for Yongampho with a cargo of Russian supplies, on the ground that the port of Yongampho was not a treaty port and therefore could not be entered. Its tenure by Russia, together with Yong Chiong, would effectively block Japan from entrance to the Yalu river, an important district in the event of war.

KOBE, Oct. 8.—The Russian Minister has notified Japan that Manchuria only concerns China and Russia. He offers to divide Korea with Japan, but the Tokio government refuses.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 8.—Japanese residents of Wiju have petitioned for naval protection. The attitude of the Russians is menacing.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—A scheme has been unearthed to smuggle Chinese into the archipelago. Two inspectors have been arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—It is believed here that a conflict with Bulgaria, has been averted.

SOFIA, Oct. 8.—The Turks have defeated a large insurgent force at Godlevo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Republicans have removed Grout from their municipal ticket on account of his endorsement by Tammany.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Alaskan argument will be concluded tomorrow. The Americans are hopeful.

## INTEREST ON LOAN MAY BE REDUCED

According to a cablegram received from Secretary Carter by Treasurer Kepoikal yesterday, there would appear to be a possibility of floating the Territorial loan in New York at four per cent interest. The enabling act of the Legislature allows this, as it makes the interest to be "at a rate not more than five per cent." If the whole loan could be disposed of at 88 with interest at four per cent., it would mean a net gain of \$130,000 over disposal at par with five per cent interest in the fifteen years of maximum life of the bonds. That the four per cents might be sold at par is almost too much to expect. The cablegram from Secretary Carter, as extended officially, is in the following words:

"I have closed up matters with Dillon, whose fee is one thousand dollars. The form of bond has been agreed upon. The engraving has been started. I may advise a change of the rate to four per cent."

Mr. Carter is in New York, where he went last Saturday. His reference to the fee of \$1000 connects with the authority he took hence to employ counsel in the business of floating the bonds. It would appear he was successful in retaining the services of Judge Dillon, who was formerly United States Judge in the Iowa Circuit and later professor of real estate and equity in Columbia University law school. Judge Dillon has for many years been one of the leading authorities on corporation and financial law.

It is now doubted in Honolulu that the Secretary of the Treasury has power under the United States statutes to make the Hawaiian bonds security for national bank deposits and circulation.

His failure: "Do you know anything about floating?" "No," he replied, sadly. "I thought I did, but when I tried it, I hanged if the girl didn't marry me." —Chicago Post.

## BELL BUOY FAILS TO FULFILL OFFICE

Appropos of the statement of Captain Bosch of the schooner Ottilie Fjord that had he heard the bell buoy he would have saved his ship, local yachtsmen state that the sound of the bell, whether from improper hanging, or fault in the metal or casting, is so weak as to be rarely distinguishable. The bell buoy is one of the marks generally included in local yacht racing courses and the contesting boats frequently round the buoy within a very few feet. On returning from cruises, the buoy is picked up, as long as daylight lasts, as an opening to the channel and a guide to bring the range lights in proper bearing when dusk is falling.

Allan Dunn, chairman of the Hawaii Yacht Club regatta committee, has rounded the buoy scores of times at all hours and weathers and has heard the bell sounding but once and that faintly. This statement is substantiated by other yachtsmen of yet longer experience with the buoy and is corroborated by the local pilots.

It will be remembered that the captain of the Clavering, wrecked some months since, filed a complaint on this score and the buoy was overhauled, but apparently without appreciable improvement.

### Protet's Doings.

The French cruiser Protet will take in coal today and leave for Papeete, Tahiti, next Tuesday. Capt. Adigard, accompanied by Acting French Consul Raas called upon Governor Dole yesterday, and the Captain also paid his respects in the afternoon to Admiral Terry at the Naval Station.

The cruiser will probably be open to public inspection on Sunday. On that day the French officers will be taken on a trip down the Oahu railroad to Haleiwa hotel, Mr. Raas being the host. A reception ashore may be given for the officers on Saturday afternoon.

# SCHOONER WENT ON THE USUAL REEF LAST NIGHT

## The Skipper Did Not Hear the Bellbuoy and Miscalculated His Position—Fearless Wants \$5,000 for Salvage—Tide Very Low.

Hard and fast in a coral bed on the "Clavering Reef" the little 248-ton three-masted schooner Ottilie Fjord spent the night in a vain effort to free herself and slide back into deep water. The schooner, with 240,000 feet of lumber from Eureka, piled up on the reef at 6:10 p. m. and at a late hour had not moved from her dangerous position.

The Fjord lies in about thirteen feet of water close to the breakers, and about opposite the breakwater of the naval reservation. With relation to the buoys, the vessel is between the two and slightly to Eward of the bell buoy.

Once more the bell buoy is in a measure responsible for the schooner's predicament, for the captain and crew found the bell voiceless.

If the wind keeps a steady blow off shore and the sea continues with a steady swell all through the night, the schooner will get the benefit of high tide at about 5 o'clock this morning which should enable her to escape. She has her ribs and foremast set and the wind last night belled her out toward the stern and port side, and even if this does not aid the vessel in getting off the reef it will prevent her from driving farther on.

The tug Fearless went out about 7:30 and at 9 straightened out a spliced steel and manila hawser between herself and the schooner and began to pull. Twenty minutes later the hawser snapped at the splice and the tug drew away to make repairs. Another line was got aboard, but nothing more was done up to the hour of going to press.

When the Fearless went out to the Ottilie Fjord there was some discussion between Captain Olsen of the tug and Capt. Bosch of the schooner as to salvage.

Capt. Olsen proposed to Capt. Bosch to draw the boat off for \$5,000, which offer was refused. The matter will probably be adjusted in the courts.

An Advertiser reporter went to the

schooner shortly before 9 and found her heeled somewhat over on the port side with the Fearless astern and to the Ewa side straightening out, the hawser. The crew was taking matters coolly on the top of the deck load of lumber, smoking pipes and awaiting developments. Capt. Bosch was also calm, and found time to pet his dog. Capt. McCauley, the pilot, was also aboard, having reached the schooner after she grounded.

"I was coming along here about 6 o'clock," said Capt. Bosch, "and was just going to anchor, when the schooner slid upon the reef. I had my mainsail down, and was about to drop the foremast and jibs. I have been in Honolulu harbor many times and have never before had any trouble. I simply got too close in, in picking out my anchorage. I usually go towards the west side of the channel so that the red light is on the right of the green."

"I did not hear the bell in the bell buoy ring."

Capt. McCauley, the pilot, said that the schooner was reported at the pilot's office about 5:20, and shortly afterward he went out in the pilot boat. He noticed the schooner getting too far in and he quickened the rower's pace, believing that the schooner captain was getting into dangerous waters. As he neared the vessel Capt. McCauley yelled to the men on deck, but too late, for the schooner just then struck.

The pilot returned to town for aid and got the Fearless out. Capt. Fuller, the harbor master, also went out to the boat. The first hawser, steel and hemp, broke after twenty minutes pulling, smashing in a skylight and the cabin companionway and door. A new hawser was bent on later. Occasionally a heavy swell lifted the schooner and dropped her down on the reef with a thud. Despite this bumping no leakages were found, the pumps being sounded often.

The Ottilie Fjord is about twelve years old, and has been commanded by Capt. Bosch for about six years.

Pilot McCauley remained aboard the vessel for the night.

## CHU HOY CONFESSES TO MANY BOLD ROBBERIES

After being confronted by several of his victims at the jail yesterday noon, Chu Hoy, the Chinese bandit, broke down and confessed to a long series of criminal transactions, denying, however, knowledge of the shooting of Fujikawa and Oda on Moanalua road last week.

Chu Hoy made his declaration to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth about 1:30 p. m. after the latter had confronted him with Mrs. Gitta Hagen, Takayama, Senjo and wife, Kojiro and others in the vicinity of Waipahu robbed within the last two months.

Chu Hoy had an opportunity to hear some of the testimony against him, the victims giving their stories to the Deputy in the cell corridor, near where Chu Hoy, Lee Jim and Wah Yin are confined. It was shortly after Mrs. Hagen had requested the Deputy to require Chu Hoy to talk. "When she heard his voice she said he was the man who had sat on her shoulder while she was held down on the floor and robbed. He was also the one who had struck her, when she, in a humorous vein, had also offered him her bank book.

The ringleader said he was one of three Chinese who robbed Takayama, Senjo and wife at Waipahu. Lee Jim and Wah Yin were with him. In the same night he said they robbed Kojiro but claims he did not go to Mrs. Hagen's. He claims also not to have taken part in the shooting of Awana or of Fujikawa and Oda. He "peached" on Lee Jim and Wah Sin, saying they must have made the assaults on Fujikawa and Oda.

The Deputy believes that Chu Hoy killed Oda, and has a watch taken from the prisoner who may have stolen it from Oda. The latter's wife will be brought in to identify the time-piece. Takayama Senjo of Waipahu, said that on September 14, 1903, Monday night, three Chinese came to his house about 6:30 armed with revolvers. He identified Chu Hoy as the man who fired at a dog. Senjo requested the Chinese not to shoot him or tie him and he would give up everything. Lee Jim spoke to the others and he was left alone. Lee Jim then broke open Senjo's trunk and took out \$3. The men had been at the same place in the

afternoon saying they were looking for their horses. Chu Hoy and Lee Jim were in the party then.

While the robbery at night was being committed Chu Hoy guarded the door with a revolver and Lee Jim with a knife in his teeth, searched the room. Lee Jim had said to the others, "Rope! rope!" Chu Hoy brought rope from a well, and when it was tied about Senjo's wrists it was broken, being old and rotten. When this was done one of the trio fired at him, missing him. Senjo's wife said she recognized the men. She had come into the room where her husband was a prisoner and she was forced to remain there. She saw one of the men fire at her husband.

Adachi Kojiro, another Japanese who was robbed the same night, identified Lee Jim and Chu Hoy, the instant he gazed through the grated windows. The three men entered his house at Kakaalana about 9 p. m. and broke open the door. Lee Jim entered and as Kojiro arose from his bed he was fired at twice by the highwayman, and was called upon to give up his money. The other two Chinese levelled guns at him and the robbers secured \$5.

Mrs. Gitta Hagen who resides near the Walawa pump, at Ewa, positively identified Chu Hoy as one of the three Chinese who entered her house, knocked her down, sat upon her while the house was being robbed, and finally plied her to the door hinges. Her house she said was about 400 feet above the pump house. About 2:30 o'clock on the morning of August 14, 1903, three Chinamen came and went into the back bedroom and had a fight with Harry Meyers, a young man who was visiting.

He fought with them until his bed was demolished. They finally worried him, bound him securely and put the mattresses on him. Mrs. Hagen heard the noise of the struggle and she went into the parlor where she was seized. When she spoke one of her assailants tapped her on the side of the head with a knife and told her to shut up. They found \$50, a gold watch and a plain ring. The watch was Norwegian open-faced. One of the Chinese sat on her shoulder, and when they left her hands were tied and fastened to the door hinges and on freeing herself she released the boy in the next room.

# JUDGE HIGHTON'S VIEWS ON UNION LABOR ISSUE

## Have Walking, Delegates the Right to Derange the Business and Disturb the Peace?—The Right to Control One's Own Business.

"An American View of the Strikes—A Protest Against Striking Union Leaders" is the title of a paper written by Hon. Henry E. Highton, formerly of San Francisco and now of Honolulu, upon the San Francisco strikes of 1901. It was originally contributed to the "Overland Monthly," but had the unusual distinction of being republished in full in several of the great dailies and weeklies in New York, Philadelphia and other American cities. It is as applicable to some of the present conditions in the United States as it was two years ago, and it is so just both to employers and employees that the Advertiser directs the attention of its readers to a brief synopsis of its contents.

Judge Highton has given much study, both as a lawyer and a citizen, to economic and industrial questions, and has won some great popular victories in the courts. To recapitulate the instances in which he has stood up, and sometimes taken desperate chances, in support of popular rights, in no instance assailing the rights of capital but maintaining a rigid American balance, under the Constitution and the laws, would be impracticable.

The defeat of the Bulkhead bill, which proposed to place the entire waterfront of San Francisco under the control of a French monopoly, is one instance, covering 1889, 1890 and 1891.

The return of a million and a half of tax money to the City Treasury of San Francisco in 1874 is another. Sandy Austin, the treasurer, had deposited this money with a private bank; Judge Stanley called attention to the fact, and was denounced by the Chamber of Commerce. On this occasion, Mr. Highton antagonized the Chamber and great modified influence, as well as distinguished lawyers.

The collapse of Dennis Kearney, through a successful defense when Judge Highton's client, John Hayes, threw him off the stage at a public meeting over which he tried to force himself as presiding officer, is still another.

The defeat of the railroad on the conspiracy charge against Mussel Slough settlers, when they organized for mutual protection, is still another. They were convicted on the charge of actual resistance to the U. S. Marshal, which was the lesser charge, but acquitted on the conspiracy allegation, which was the railroad point.

The defeat of Huntington's railroad funding bill was still another.

The support of the sailors of the country, when Ed. Rosenberg was somewhat in evidence, was still another.

### THE LABOR QUESTION

Mr. Highton commences his article, by defining his position thus:

"Perhaps the views of an ordinary American citizen upon the present strikes, a life-long friend of both labor and capital, in their legitimate aspects, and especially of labor, and who is also unconnected with any body of men involved in the controversy, may not be inappropriate."

He then proceeds to summarize the faults of capitalistic organizations "whenever they use the power of money unjustly to increase hours or lower wages or in any way tyrannize over an American community," and adds: "But the immediate and paramount question just now is the right and power of a few labor unions, without any actual grievance, to derange the business and disturb the peace of the country."

He points out that the great public vast population of the United States, had been almost entirely disregarded and the controversy treated as though it concerned only the infinitesimal minorities nominally concerned, and he proceeds to argue the question from the standpoint of the American people, under the constitution and laws. He emphatically condemns the breaking of contracts by some of the unions, on the ground that the obligations of their members were superior to their pledges to their employers, and especially because the unions were unincorporated and irresponsible and the corporations with which they had agreed good for the fulfillment of all their engagements.

"The binding force of a contract and the right of a man to control his own business," says Mr. Highton, "are fundamental propositions in Christianity and in the world." And, calling attention to the fact that no one denies the right of lawful combinations either to labor or capital, he forcibly contrasts the utterances of Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical letters, with the vituperations of Father Burke.

Mr. Highton proves that the origin of the San Francisco strikes was the arrogant determination of a few self-constituted union "leaders" who, under existing rules and regulations, exercised tyrannical control over thousands of unorganized wage-earners, whose practical interests were ignored, to run the business of the community. He cites numerous examples to show that this determination was expressed in violent and even brutal language, and accompanied by criminal acts, such as maltreating non-union teamsters, surreptitiously removing hitch-pins, cutting traces, impeding stalled teams, and parading men with "placarded collars" in front of stores, which did not surrender to the dictation of the unions. These methods he characterizes in very strong terms, as European and not American, as the attempted substitution of government by ignorant and unprincipled Cears for American institutions, and as a stupid effort by these pretentious incompetents, blindly followed by a few score of thousands throughout the country, to overturn the Declaration of Independence and to obliterate personal liberty among

eighty millions of Americans. He suggests, as the outcome of the strikes, fully demonstrated, that, "after reckoning with their own consciences," those of the strikers, leaders and rank and file, who had projected and were seeking to execute this absurd scheme, "would also consider whether they are sufficiently powerful to defy the American people," and warns them not to "invite and compel the assertion of a power they cannot hope successfully to resist."

"The striking unions," says Mr. Highton, "having applied every capitalistic mode of concentration to their own ranks, in which no account is taken of diversity of gifts or energy, but all stand upon a common level, deliberately seek to drive employers into an alliance with themselves against the entire people of the United States. This attitude is not only illegal, but absurd."

"The vital necessity of the times is to hold both capital and labor within the law, and to compel both to respect individual liberty, which is the most precious inheritance of Americans."

Mr. Highton quotes figures to show the progressive reduction of hours and the increase of wages, until "there is scarcely a word of dispute anywhere about time or compensation," and inquires:

"What, then, is the bone of contention, but the aggressive assaults of a limited number of wage-earners upon every form of industry and enterprise not controlled by themselves?"

However, as all thoughtful citizens have done, he disavows the imputation of criminality against many of the unionists, who had been involuntarily dragged into an appearance of lawlessness. "Nobody," he declares, "will deny the intelligence and respectability of most of the rank and file of unionized and striking wage-earners, nor of the millions of non-unionized wage-earners, equally under the protection of the law and secured at least theoretically in their individual liberty." He justifies free speech, where it can be applied "without force or intrusion," which he carefully discriminates from "intimidation."

"All men have a right to work," he asserts, and furthermore that "if a laborer or a mechanic does not wish to join a union, he does not become an outlaw; by that fact, which also does not confer upon a union man the right to smite him in the mouth."

He thinks, as events are now proving, that there may be "a reorganization of certain unions in the United States upon a basis that would eliminate illegal and tyrannical features."

"And supply the means for reasonable educational facilities and for recreation, and thus command the sympathy and the respect of the American people, without distinction of class, sect, or party," and admits that (in 1901) "there are unions and unions and there are entire systems of combinations of capital and of labor that move together in almost unbroken harmony." He alludes pointedly to the fact, which Mr. McCarthy, an intelligent leader, had mentioned, that the San Francisco unions that could have produced the greatest pressure in favor of the strikers, had "remained aloof," and proceeds: "I can readily conceive of a case in which I and millions of American citizens would rejoice to see every workman in a community turn out, even to aid an unimportant union." "The American nation consists almost entirely of laborers. It is based upon individualism, governed by and submitting to laws which under constitutions, themselves susceptible of amendment but not of organic lesions, represent the settled will of the people, with ballots in their hands."

The "sympathetic" element in the strikes, Mr. Highton characterizes as intensely selfish and without possible excuse, because it multiplied the men and their families who became non-productive and had to be supported by their fellow-laborers.

"Concede the rights of the unions," he says, "to limit their membership, to place all their members on a dead level, so that superior energy or skill will be of no advantage, to control the acceptance of apprentices, to replace individuality by the pressure of organization, and then to enforce these propositions upon the business of the country, and the result would be the virtual destruction of our American system and the establishment of the most unendurable tyranny of ancient or modern times." But, on the other hand, he adds: "Applied to the amelioration of conditions and to the development of mind and character, labor unions may be among the most potent forces in civilization."

After enforcing the fact that, upon questions of constitutional right compromise is impracticable, but that for all other differences, arbitration is the fair remedy, Mr. Highton concludes: "I am convinced that the strikers themselves will soon rally around the standard of American citizenship, and unite with their fellow workmen all over the Union in imposing Labor Day with the sanctities of our civilization and our institutions. True brotherhood, without distinction of class, sect or party, and genuine equality before the law, are the sources, the inspiration and the product of true Americanism."

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, colds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



# WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD REGULAR MONTHLY SESSION

## Miss Graydon Contributes Forceful Paper on Protestant Renaissance In Modern France.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Central Union church. Nearly sixty were present before the meeting closed and great interest was shown in the proceedings. A forceful paper by Miss Graydon on the "Renaissance of Protestantism in France" was the event of the meeting and will be read before the meeting of the W. C. T. U. to be held two weeks hence.

President Mrs. G. P. Andrews called the meeting to order at 2:30 and after the hymn "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," read a selection from the book of St. John relating, by way of comment, upon the Savior's statement: "I have called you friends." "All," said the president, "are called for some purpose whether here or abroad and the privilege of having been called as friends is a glorious one." Mrs. Andrews also recalled some words on the Church "Universal," and the statement that sectarianism was opposed to fundamental Christianity.

Some remarks by the Rev. Mrs. George Osborne also called for approving comment from the president. These related to the difference between Charity and Philanthropy, the one being the "Inner Consciousness of Love" and Philanthropy the "Action of that Love." Both were necessary to each other as the accompaniment to the song, "The Lord's Prayer" was then spoken in unison, followed by the secretary's minutes. A note of regret was read from Miss Martha Chamberlain referring to her unavoidable absence from the meeting through physician's orders concerning a severe cold.

The treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, made a report, showing a balance on hand and Miss Laura Green, superintendent of the work among Hawaiians, spoke briefly of her vacation and rest in Hawaii, mentioning the "extreme cordiality of the native greetings and the feelings aroused at services held in one of the old churches still fitted with oak benches and overlooking the historical view of Captain Cook's landing, Kealahou bay."

### WORK ON OAHU.

Alluding to work among the Hawaiians on this island, Miss Green expressed her disappointment at having relinquished the cooking classes, a measure which was in some degree mitigated by such classes being carried on in the Kaula and Kaahumanu schools. The sewing classes had too many applicants and many were unfortunately turned away for lack of space. Miss Green regretted the lack of willingness among the Hawaiians to act as bible teachers to their fellow natives. Visiting in Kailua Valley had been fruitful in good results but few shufflings being met with, while in many cases the heads of the family would sit in prayer with the visitors. Miss Green related an incident where a young Hawaiian woman refused to sit with them when she discovered that they were Protestants, she being a Catholic. Most Hawaiians, continued the speaker, profess some form of religion though all do not practice their beliefs. Miss Green concluded her remarks with an appeal for cast-off cloths to be applied to the needs of a Sunday school at Waikiki. Clothes suitable for children of thirteen or thereabouts are especially wanted. Miss Green will be pleased to receive any fits of this order, and see that they reach a proper destination. Miss Charlotte Hall, president of the Missionary Gleaners, outlined the purposes of that organization to secure millinery with Mission fields and workers and to get passing workers to come to the Gleaner meetings and give me the benefit of their experiences.

### MEMORIES OF MISSIONS.

The memory of Mrs. Alice Gulick, all known to many of those present, as briefly touched upon. Mrs. W. W. all then read the first half of an article by Mrs. Daniels entitled "Memories of Two Mission Fields," reading the reminiscences relating to Hawaii. The article transported the listener reader in imagination to the region of Maunaloa Valley and included visits to Berlinia, Mother Castle's and Mother Parker's. Mother Castle's clear mental grasp of current events at the age of eighty-two and her charities are touched upon as is Mother Parker's interesting retrospect of the days when she and her husband labored here, the only white people in the vicinity. The sight of Dr. Hiram Bingham, and a sister, Mrs. Titus Coan, recalled to the writer the Pentecostal days of Hawaiian missionary experience when converts were baptized in one day. Bingham, though enfeebled by age, was described as reviving the life of a prosopography written by her, a glimpse at the library revealed the life of Bingham's gospels for the islands. Kawaiahao church was up the days of its building and the "Bonnet and Shoe Company" when one native would be weakly up the aisle to pass his hat to the window to another and to still others while one band led by the missionary milliner for six. The good work of the church in connection with the mentioned, as was Kawaiahao church and the Kamaeha church. The last likened to Hampton, a white free kindergarten.

# MADE GOOD SPEECHES

## Republicans Talk to Attentive Audience.

An important meeting of Republicans was held last night at Camp No. 2 on Vineyard street, many effective speeches being made and listened to with more than ordinary interest. Judge Kaujoku acted as introducer of the orators commencing with Sam Kalo, who spoke in Hawaiian, followed by Samuel Dwight candidate for supervisor for the Fifth.

Judge Kaulukuu then introduced Jack Lucas as the "Gladstone of Hawaii," and the audience was soon laughing at his talk. Assessor Pratt dilated upon the duties of the tax office and forcibly put the point that the Hawaiians could do more good for Kulu in the way of prestige and opportunity for accomplishing something, by returning a Republican ticket than in any other manner.

S. B. Damon was brought forward as the local Rothschild and spoke on the fixed policy of the Republican party not to resort to slander or ridicule as a means of defeating their opponents. The party was willing, said the candidate for treasurer, to rest upon its reputation and that of the nominees. High Sheriff Brown made a speech that proved enthralling, to the Hawaiian voters in particular, from its first sentence. He drew an apt parallel between the county and a vessel, likening the county ship to the steamer Kinau. "Such a ship," said the sheriff, "called for bunkers full of coal, plenty of freight and above all, a first class crew duly licensed to perform their offices. There must be a good man on the bridge, a good man at the wheel and by the engines; good boat crews and sailors if the ship was to make a successful voyage. The county ship," he continued, "will start ahead in January, 1904, with plenty of coal in its bunkers, laden with good freight, with a good Republican on the bridge, at the wheel, and in the engine room and good Republican boat crews. The ship would return into the harbor on January 1, 1905, with coal, bunkers still full, richly laden and with a profitable voyage to its credit."

"Man the ship with Home Rulers," concluded the speaker, amid cheers, "and the ship would sink before it got in sight of Molokai Light." Isaac Sherwood and R. N. Boyd followed. Mark Robinson, who was greeted with hearty applause, spoke in Hawaiian, asking for the support of the whole ticket. Henry Vida thanked the voters for support at the last election stating that he was elected as a Republican, is still a Republican and under no consideration, was his name Kumalea. He had been defeated by Murray for the clerkship but would work just as hard for Murray and the whole ticket as if he himself were a member of it. "Give the Republicans," said Vida, "a chance for one year, and then if they have not done right, get rid of them but I will give you my personal guarantee that you will have no cause for complaint. For the sheriff no petticoat officer was required but a man like Brown; and the whole ticket should be supported from Brown to Boyd." Rawlins closed the meeting with a brief speech.

## W. H. PAIN SUED FOR ACCOUNTING

A suit was brought yesterday in the Circuit Court by Lillie Leonora Neumann against W. H. Pain, which is a bill to declare a trust for a conveyance and an accounting. The plaintiff contends that on or about November 14, 1898, Wm. H. Pain made, executed and delivered a declaration of trust in words and figures, as follows: "Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1898. I hereby declare that I hold in trust for Lillie Leonora Neumann the undivided one-half of the lot located to me by John P. Paty and situate on Liliha street, Honolulu, being the property sold under sale of foreclosure by Wm. Stolz. This declaration is made in consideration of the payment by Paul Neumann of the half of the purchase price."

"(Signed) W. H. PAIN. 'Paul Neumann.'"

The plaintiff says that by virtue of this trust, the defendant became her trustee for the land so described which contains 48-100 of an acre more or less. On January 31, 1903, the plaintiff declares that Pain executed and delivered a mortgage for his own use and benefit to S. M. Damon, H. E. Waity and S. E. Damon, copartners doing business as Bishop & Co., in which mortgage the land in question was included. The plaintiff declares this action was a breach of trust. She states she has demanded of W. H. Pain the conveyance to her of the land so held in trust and has tendered him the form of a deed for execution and one dollar but he has refused to execute the instrument. The plaintiff asks that the court order Pain to convey the property.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a general family liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it also cures lame back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, heals such wounds without maturation and in less time than by any other treatment and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a scar. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# WORK OF A FIEND

## J. McCabe Wields Rusty Razor With Terrible Effect.

John McCabe, a part Hawaiian, aged about 50 years, who teaches in the Catholic parochial school at Kaneohe, became suddenly insane early yesterday morning at Heela, and while so deranged procured a rusty razor with which he slashed his wife. Her nose was cut nearly off, being held to the face only by a shred of skin. The lunatic also slashed her across the abdomen, one gash extended across to the hip and the other around to the back almost laying bare one of the woman's kidneys.

Fred Weed of Honolulu, who was at Heela attending the interment of Henry Kellimahi, heard of the affair during the forenoon, and found Dr. Waterhouse at the McCabe home attending the woman's wounds. The woman was in an extremely weak condition owing to loss of blood. The danger lies in blood poisoning, the razor being very rusty.

This is the second attack of insanity McCabe has sustained. About a year ago he broke in all the doors and windows.

The deputy sheriff at Kaneohe has McCabe in charge but did not remove him from the house lest his action should make Mrs. McCabe worse.

## HOME RULER TALKED TO EMPTY SEATS.

At a big Inau recently given in Honolulu at which were present a large number of the rank and file, and wheel horses of the Republican and Home Rule parties, the orators warmed up as the kegs became empty, and the welkin became scorched with political hot air. Finally a Home Ruler mounted a chair and in a clarion voice began an argument in Hawaiian for his party's candidates. All other voices were drowned and the Republicans in the audience began to feel that he should be quieted down. Chester Doyle took the cue and mounted a chair on the land and in a strenuous voice began a political speech in Japanese. The new language struck the ears of the audience and their owners wondered what was up. The result was a rush to discover the source, and in a trice the Home Ruler found himself talking to empty seats. Doyle kept the audience and the Home Rulers took a back seat.

## MORRIS RECEIVED A GOLD BRICK

When Morris Keohokaloie, secretary to Prince Cupid, departed for Washington on the Siberia, his friends determined that he should not buy gold bricks at San Francisco. When Morris was not looking his valise was opened and a big stone, covered with gilt, in imitation of a gold nugget, was slipped in. The weight of the valise was explained as being the contents of several cold bats. Morris found the nugget before sailing and placed it on exhibition in the saloon. He promised to look out for the bunko men.

## ADMITS BEING A COUNTERFEITER

One of the gang of four Chinese desperadoes captured Monday by the police, admitted yesterday that the crude counterfeiting outfit found in the rooms of the quartette, was being used for the purpose of manufacturing five cent pieces. The man stated, however, that the dies were imperfect and the counterfeited nickels were very poor imitations, and the police do not believe the gang circulated a great amount of them.

The prisoners are confined in separate cells, incommunicado, and all endeavor to prove that the adage, "speech is silver and silence is golden," is the best one they can adhere to.

The parties who were assaulted some months ago near Waipahu have been notified to come to Honolulu to identify, if possible, the Chinese as their assailants.

## H. E. HENDRICK SELLS BUSINESS

H. E. Hendrick on Monday sold out the business of the Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monument Company to Carl M. Lovvick for the consideration of \$5500. The purchaser took possession and the bill of sale was recorded yesterday morning. Percy M. Pond negotiated the transaction.

An appeal to the Supreme Court is pending against the verdict of a jury rendered last Saturday, which awarded \$5000 damages to J. C. Artell against Mr. Hendrick for malicious prosecution.

### ALFONSO KILLED A BULL.

King Alfonso, of Spain, recently distinguished himself by shooting a ferocious bull stampeded from a herd that was being driven through the streets of Madrid. The incident is given publicity in Spain as illustrating the young monarch's courage and marksmanship and his ability to defend himself if attacked by assassins.

# IT IS THIRTY THOUSAND OR NOTHING FOR THE FAIR

## A Meeting of the Promotion Committee Yesterday—Full Text of Secretary Carter's Letter—The Need of a Fine Display.

Owing to the pressure of the various departments of the Territorial government to obtain their quotas of funds, the Fair appropriation item of \$30,000 made by the last legislature, may not at present be available, and at the meeting yesterday morning of the St. Louis Fair Committee, there was some question as to what would be the outcome of the entire proposition to make an exhibit. It was the sense of the meeting, that unless Commissioner Macfarlane was assured of receiving the entire \$30,000 the proposed exhibit should lapse. Commissioner Macfarlane, however, has hopes of obtaining the full amount of the appropriation. It was estimated yesterday that the following items of expense would suffice:

Building, \$5000; salaries of secretary and assistants and incidental expenses, \$5,000; expenses connected with laying out of grounds, steamer and railroad expenses, cost of preparing exhibits, special services and literature about \$10,000. This would make \$20,000, and the additional \$10,000 would be needed for emergencies and extras.

The War Department informed William Haywood at Washington that the transports would carry, free of charge, Hawaii's exhibit to the coast.

Present at the meeting were F. W. Macfarlane, Exposition Commissioner, Chairman W. G. Irwin, J. G. Spencer, Hon. A. B. Cleghorn, H. F. Dillingham, A. Gartley, W. W. Hall, H. Fokee, W. W. Harris, J. E. Higgins, W. O. Smith, F. W. Beardslee.

Chairman Irwin said the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a report from Mr. Macfarlane. The latter read a second letter from George R. Carter, as follows:

MR. CARTER'S LETTER.  
At St. Louis I only had time to send you a short letter and pencil memorandum on the map of the fair grounds, while at dinner. I did this with the hope of catching the steamer Sonoma, and now I will give you a more detailed description.

On arriving at the Administration building, I presented your letter to Secretary Stevens, an elderly man calm and quiet. I had the night before taken the opportunity offered by a newspaper reporter of announcing in the press that unless Hawaii's exhibit could be kept together, that in all probability nothing would be done. This of course Mr. Stevens and the other officials had seen.

Before going into the matter with Mr. Stevens, I expressed a desire to go over the grounds and see the buildings or I wanted to find out what the other states and territories were doing and to get all the information I could before I began to dicker with the officials as to final plans.

Mr. Stevens turned me over to Mr. C. M. Reeves, secretary of the Committee on State Exhibits, who took me over the grounds and lunched me, and I am sending you under separate cover, a whole raft of literature, from which you can gather a fair idea of the exhibition, and more particularly the variety of architecture shown in the different state buildings. I got from Mr. Reeves the following list of the cost of different buildings, which shows that the estimate of \$20,000 is high:

New York	\$15,000.00
Indian Territory	16,000.00
Maine	10,000.00
Mexican Government	10,000.00
Nevada	4,000.00
Arizona	2,000.00

Of course some of the states like Ohio and Illinois and Missouri itself, are going to put up buildings of \$20,000 and over. As you will see by the plan already sent, these buildings are located in one corner towards the city, in what was originally a city park, on hilly woodland. Thus they can be compared with difficulty but each community is vying with the others in originality, or are attempting to have some specific attraction. New Mexico, I think it is, that is to bring a carload of great big cactus plants, while Florida brings cocoanut trees to put around their building. One state is to have a huge block of ore. Washington, as you see by the pictures, takes eight tremendous timbers and makes a wigwam. Arizona puts up a building similar to the Adobe Spanish Missions. New Jersey reproduces Washington's headquarters during the revolution. Connecticut has moved part of an old Colonial residence and is reproducing the balance of it, furnishing it with original pieces of furniture loaned for the purpose, so as to show how they lived in old Colonial times.

These buildings are the distinctive feature of this affair and form the headquarters for the people of each state. Here information is given out and for the purpose of distributing advertising matter. I fancy they will use a portion of their preparations for entertaining and I guess Kentucky will have some pretty good whiskey. There is absolutely no restriction of any kind, as to the method or style of construction. The day I was there, the Indian Territory Commissioner was to open bids and let contract for their building.

(Continued on page 4.)











## INSURANCE.

**Theo. H. Davies & Co**  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1858.  
Accumulated Funds .... £1,275,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS.

**IMPERIAL LIME**  
No 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
AGENTS.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**  
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

**SUGAR FACTORS.**

AGENTS FOR  
The Iva Plantation Company,  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company,  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company,  
The Fenton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,  
Weston's Centrifugals,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,  
of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

**Castle & Cooke,**  
—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE  
INSURANCE  
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION** is a powerful

remedy, and is used in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

especially useful in the treatment of

all diseases of the blood, and is

# ORATORY AND LUAU

**Mark P. Robinson  
Fed a Great  
Many.**

Nearly 2000 of Honolulu's population, mostly Hawaiians, were entertained last night at the Republican luau given by Mark Robinson. The affair was one of the largest ever given here, and was a pronounced success from start to finish.

Robt. Boyd was master of ceremonies and after everybody had eaten all they wanted at four long tables, twice filled, he introduced Mark P. Robinson, who made a speech telling the natives the opportunities to be secured by the election of the Republican ticket. Mr. Rawlins followed and made a characteristic address, which was quite lengthy. He said he spent the morning of his life in Hawaii and was now spending the noon of it here and when the sunset came he believed that God would find him still in Hawaii net. By all joining the G. O. P. the people would in a short time become members of the great sisterhood of States.

Frank Archer spoke on the tax collector business and told of the promises Laukea was making, saying it was absolutely impossible for Laukea or any other man, no matter what party he belonged to, to carry them out.

J. W. Pratt followed saying the Republican party had given the Hawaiians more rights than they ever before possessed and hoped they would keep the party in power. Capt. Nahora Hipsa of Co. B interpreted for Mr. Pratt, and added many humorous sayings which tickled the audience.

S. E. Damon spoke next. The Republican party, he said, had nominated a ticket they need not be ashamed of, while on the other hand, the Home Rule party were trying their best to get the men they did nominate off their ticket, being perfectly willing to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

Joe Gilman followed saying that the Republican party on the mainland represented all the business interests, and that such methods could be applied to the local party. The party of the mainland had gained strength by voting the straight ticket. This example should be applied here with prosperity and plenty to follow with good employment for everybody. Most people had but a faint idea of the great aid the Territory would secure by sending news of victory to the mainland.

George Renton said in part: "I have the honor to address you this evening as a candidate for Supervisor at large. The people's representatives have passed a county act placing the entire government in the hands of the people, a state of affairs they never enjoyed before. A new system of government which could be compared to a delicate piece of machinery requiring intelligence and integrity to run—two tickets are in the field, the Republican and the Home Rule." He predicted that the Grand Old Party to which we owe allegiance will emerge with flying colors from the campaign.

A. M. Brown, who was given a rousing reception, stated that he had been in his department for ten years. His opponent had said he was too young to hold the position. An old proverb said: "Old men for counsel and young men for war." A man should be elected who was able to carry out his duties and not a man with one foot in the grave and the other on the way.

Jack Lucas provoked the usual laughter followed by Murray, Sherwood, Dwight and Hocking.

The meeting was still in full blast well after midnight.

**A. C. GEHR UPSET  
OVER AN OLD BOX**

While the members of the Board of Agriculture were waiting in the Governor's outer office, until a stranger calling on the Governor in the inner office should retire, on Monday afternoon, there was a scene that ended with a smile all around when the chief actor had departed. Besides the members of the board there were present several visitors to the meeting, Forester W. L. Hall of Washington and President Griffiths of Oahu College.

Suddenly A. C. Gehr strode in and advanced to Private Secretary Hawes' table. There he turned to face the company and said something in dramatic tones about Superintendent E. E. Cooper's having refused to give him a statement regarding the condition of a certain box of maps and papers.

Mr. Cooper replied that the box was there, meaning his office downstairs, and Mr. Gehr was welcome to it whenever he chose.

"I refuse to receipt for the box in its present condition," Mr. Gehr declared.

"You can do as you please about that," Mr. Cooper rejoined. "The box is in the same condition as I found it."

"Not exactly in the same condition," Mr. Gehr said. "When it was left in the Public Works department it was locked and sealed."

It appears the box contained Kohala ditch documents and was left with the Governor by Mr. Gehr two years ago. When applied for on Monday, it was found among other things stored in a basement closet. Mr. Gehr, so far as known, has made no complaint that anything is missing from the record.

# THIRTY THOU AND DR NOTHING FOR FAIR

(Continued from Page 2.)

To sum up the whole thing, you must have a building and it would give Hawaii more prominence if it was located among the others and used as headquarters. Get up something original, have plans made and by all means come on yourself to let the contract. You can then get into the spirit of the thing and understand the whole exhibition in a way that no description can give. This can be done any time before the end of the year, that is after your location is selected, and by that time you will be able to get some pretty good ideas from what has been done by the others, with which to elaborate your plans.

I see no reason why, if it is found impracticable to raise any money from the merchants for a building, you should not use part of the appropriation for it. Mr. Skiff said that he did not see how you could possibly expend more than \$15,000 on exhibits and urged very strongly that the balance be used in having a headquarters. I don't think the people in Honolulu realize how much larger this fair is than any other. The total floor space of the Buffalo exhibition is equal to about one-third of the St. Louis Agricultural building. The "pike" which corresponds to the "midway" is as long as that in Chicago and then extends another mile. No such fair has ever been given on hilly ground and the effect is very much more striking.

This is the first fair that the United States Government has invited foreign countries to exhibit in, and there will be expended an amount nearer \$75,000,000 than \$30,000,000 as originally planned.

Take my advice and come on to St. Louis as early as you can. I believe your success depends upon a visit to the ground itself.

Yours very truly,  
G. R. CARTER.

**THE EXPENSES DISCUSSED.**

Mr. Macfarlane said that Governor Dole had asked him for what amount the exhibit could be carried out. He had told him he did not know. Mr. Macfarlane said he would ask for no salary for himself but there would have to be a salary for the secretary. Mr. Irwin interrupted to state that there should also be assistants to the secretary. The chairman then asked the members what they desired. Mr. Macfarlane said he was about to select a competent secretary.

He said that Mr. Beardslee had prepared building plans on a \$5000 basis which were exhibited by Mr. Beardslee.

As for native woods Mr. Macfarlane said the Bishop Estate would contribute a large koa log to be included. Mr. Beardslee said the building could be erected for \$5000 or under. It will be a commodious structure with a large exhibit room, 16 foot lanai running all around the building, with swelled half circular projectors at the corners. The whole design, in some respects bearing a likeness to the Haleiwa hotel.

W. O. Smith asked whether with \$5000 for a building, \$5000 for salaries and work, the exhibit could be made for \$5000 more. Mr. Irwin said the committee should not work with less than \$20,000.

Mr. Cleghorn was told that \$3000 had been expended on the Osaka exhibit. He said he had seen the exhibit there and was ashamed of it. There was nothing on exhibition but photographs. He thought all the fair exhibits, except the one at Paris, had done more harm than good. Mr. Cleghorn threw cold water on the proposition.

Mr. Cleghorn thought the proposition to send a drilled militia company of Hawaiians to the Exposition was an excellent one. Company F was well drilled. Mr. Macfarlane said a number of people had asked him about the proposition to send the militia company.

Mr. Beardslee thought that Hawaiian music should not be overlooked. It was the feature of the Mid-winter fair and attracted many people there.

Mr. Macfarlane said he did not want to attempt anything and fall down on it. W. O. Smith was of the opinion that a failure after starting was worse than dropping out of the matter in the first place. Mr. Dillingham endorsed Mr. Smith's opinion. Mr. Smith also said it would surely be a paying investment if the government should provide the means to present Hawaii in a proper way to the world.

Mr. Macfarlane said he was almost afraid to tackle the proposition at even \$20,000.

Mr. Irwin again suggested that Mr. Macfarlane secure \$20,000 and if successful, to go ahead. The commissioner said he was going back to the Governor to try to get the \$20,000.

Mr. Dillingham moved that it be the sense of the meeting that the government provide \$20,000, and if less, the matter be given up. This was amended by Mr. McCandless to get the figure at \$20,000. He wanted a respectable exhibit. The sum was little enough. To go to St. Louis with a paltry \$20,000 would not be worth while.

The resolution carried.

# TWO KINDS OF CHILDREN

Children that grow too fast and those that seem hardly to grow at all, both need Scott's Emulsion.

It gives that rich vital nourishment which is the secret of all healthy growth. It rounds out the long limbs, and helps children to grow without using up all their strength in growing.

Mothers ought to know more about the wonderful help which Scott's Emulsion would give their children.

There is no secret about Scott's Emulsion. Nothing is covered up by obscure references to "active principles" or "alkaloids."

Scott's Emulsion is simply an emulsion of the best Norwegian cod liver oil combined with the hypophosphites and glycerin.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

# WOMAN'S BOARD HOLD MONTHLY SESSION

(Continued from page 3.)

Protestant churches, now these are one hundred and five. Though the Protestants of France now number but two per cent of the population, yet these are prominent in official life. One-eighth of the Chamber of Deputies are Protestants, two-thirds of the banks are said to be under Protestant interest, many magistrates and officials, especially in the departments of education, are Protestants.

In the last few years one thousand priests have left the Church of Rome and it is said only the prospect of imminent starvation deters as many more. A Fraternal Order has been started in Paris with a view of obtaining work for these priests, a movement which is one of the deepest in Church history. Many of these priests are studying in theological seminaries with a view to become Protestant preachers. "What," concluded the speaker, "would not be the possibilities of France with the powers of her mercurial, talented people, allied to God. The winged words of Mirabeau are still applicable: 'God is as necessary as Liberty to France.'"

**THE FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.**

The annual collection for the Armenian mission was then taken up. Mrs. Whitney announced the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. as scheduled for next Tuesday week, October 20, at her residence and invited all present to come. The meeting was to be an open one and would be addressed by Mrs. Waterhouse, who would tell of her experiences at the world's meeting of the Union in Switzerland.

Miss Myers, but two months arrived from eighteen months of medical work in China, was invited to address the gathering and gave experiences of her work in the Canton Hospital. This institution, the only hospital in Canton and Southern China, was founded in 1877 for the Chinese by Chinese. When Miss Myers left there were three hundred patients in the hospital and she quoted as an example of the magnitude of the work the number of 2100 patients for one year, 1700 of whom lived in the hospital. Operations to a great number had been conducted by the present doctor in charge, who, to Miss Myers's knowledge, has never, for fifteen years, averaged more than five hours sleep in the twenty-four. Three hundred catarract cases were treated last year, with no failures and out of the large number of patients only sixty-one died. Instances of Chinese broadmindedness was shown when the hospital committee, composed mainly of Chinese, voted against precedent to receive cases of infectious disease from the U. S. gunboat Monterey two years ago.

Miss Myers was appointed physician to the late Chinese Consul for Hawaii who personally gave \$1000 towards the establishment of a new hospital which is now approaching completion. In conclusion Miss Myers summed up the Chinese, here and in the Orient, as ready and willing to learn and aid, and well worth working for. There is at present, says Miss Myers, no hospital for foreigners in Canton and only one bed at their disposal in the present Chinese hospital.

Mrs. L. Severance of Hilo gave a few brief notes of the good work being conducted in her district and Mrs. Collins of Minnesota spoke of work in that state.

Mrs. Andrews, in closing the meeting, spoke of the desire to have teachers attend these meetings even if late in coming. She also emphasized the work of the Research Club and asked for the general help of the members of the young men composing it, particularly the strangers towards whom all the mothers of the church should feel a close interest. The Armenian collection and the regular collection both netted some forty dollars. A hymn closed the meeting. Several photographs of the exterior and interior of the old Port street church were laid on the president's table for free distribution by Mrs. T. H. Hobron.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# ANSWER TO MANDAMUS

**Gear Renders Two  
Criminal Law  
Decisions.**

District Magistrate Lyle A. Dickey has answered the petition of B. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., for a writ of mandamus. He says that the judgment which was rendered by the District Court is voidable, as the amount of the judgment rendered is over the \$300 limit allowed by law in which that court has jurisdiction. He also says that there is no law commanding defendants in civil suits in district courts to make affirmative defense in court before any cause can be appealed. Judge Dickey cites an opinion of the Supreme Court to sustain his position, and states that the plaintiff is shown, on the face of the writ of mandamus, to have no standing in the Supreme Court.

**CRIMINAL DECISIONS.**

Judge Gear rendered two decisions yesterday on criminal matters. One of them was to deny the motion to quash the two murder indictments of Edward M. Jones. The other was to direct a verdict of acquittal in favor of Fisher, Buckley and Nesny, the U. S. soldiers indicted for burglary.

Counsel for Jones filed a demurrer to the indictments, which will be argued this morning.

The ground of the motion that set the three house-breakers free was that the statute of burglary does not cover petty larceny, and the defendants were alleged to have taken only a few bottles of beer from Mooney's saloon. Wal-kiki, after breaking into it. Burglary is defined in Hawaiian law as breaking into a place with intent to commit felony. Formerly there was a provision including intended larceny, but in amending the law this was dropped out.

**CIVIL JURY CASES.**

Judge De Bolt yesterday resumed the trial of the suit of Bishop Estate vs. Lulla by jury.

Judge Robinson called for trial the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al., but ran out of jurors. A special venire for twenty-five men was issued, returnable this morning.

**JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.**

Bishop & Co. have been given judgment by default against Sing Lung Co. and Lee Chu on a promissory note for \$507.23 at 7 per cent, dated February 17, 1903, on which but \$50 had been paid. Judge Gear made the order on motion of Thayer & Hemenway.

**INSURANCE CASE.**

In the case of Kwong Lee Yuen Co. vs. Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff and Robertson & Wilder for defendant stipulated that the testimony of Brother Bertram and G. C. Potter, witnesses for plaintiff, and W. Blaisdell, C. B. Wilson, F. Davey, C. F. Peterson, A. M. Brown and J. Lucas, witnesses for defendant, is immaterial upon the questions taken on appeal to the Supreme Court.

**STIPULATIONS.**

Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff and Rawlins for defendant, in the equity suit of Almanumama vs. Almanumama Lahela have ten days from October 5 in which to plead, etc.

Bitting for plaintiff in the suit of Eliza R. P. Holt, a minor, by Annie Holt Kentwell, her relative and guardian, vs. Albert Christian, stipulates that defendant may have until the 10th inst. to plead, etc.

**COURT NOTES.**

The Supreme Court will not sit again until Monday next.

D. W. Anderson, administrator, has filed an inventory of the estate of Daniel O'Leary, deceased. Besides \$214 in cash there are a few personal belongings.

Return of service was made Monday by Deputy Sheriff McGurn in the suit brought by the Henry Waterhouse Company, Ltd., trustees for the Herrick Carriage Co., against Jonah Kalaniana'ole. The action is to recover \$518 due on a note dated March 5, 1903.

# MISS LILLY NEUMANN ENGAGED

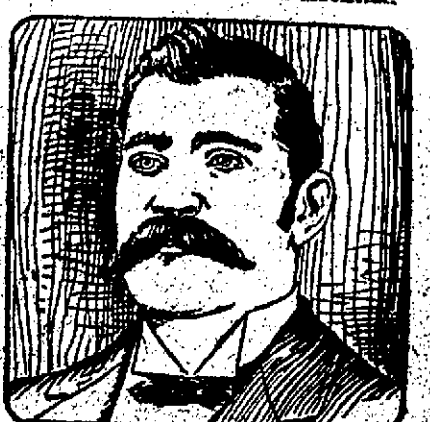
News has come from London of the engagement there of Lilly Leonarda Kalaohiokalani Neumann, daughter of Mrs. Elise Neumann and the late Hon. Paul Neumann, to Mr. Robert MacDonald Bird, a member of one of England's fine old families. Miss Neumann is to be married in London in the coming spring from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Fowler, 45 Albert Gate, London, E. W. Mrs. Fowler was formerly Miss Eva Neumann.

The bride-to-be is the youngest of the four brilliant Neumann girls, the three eldest having all been married here, and their magnificent weddings are still a pleasurable memory in the minds of Honoluluans. She was educated in England, Germany and Belgium, completing her studies in Brussels. Miss Neumann is a brilliant pianist and has had the benefit of extensive travel in Europe. She was born in Honolulu on November 14, 1884, while her father was a cabinet member under King Kalakaua, being the Attorney General of the Kingdom. Her Hawaiian name—Kalaohiokalani—was given by King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani, who at the time wished to adopt her. She was a favorite of their late majesties up to the time of their deaths.

Miss Neumann's father is a graduate of Oxford and is wealthy.

# Can't Eat

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion, —these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venn, of Lancaster, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pain in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done him much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and healthy."

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's. Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# Hollister's Roach Food

KILLS COCKROACHES

25c

TRY IT

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,

PORT STREET.

# CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

BARK NUUANU sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU November 5th-10th. FRIEGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

# BARK ORMSERY A UNIQUE CRAFT

One of the most unique vessels in the harbor is the British bark Ormsery, Captain Coath, which arrived yesterday from Newcastle with 3650 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin & Co., and which also has the honor of having brought the first news to Honolulu of the outbreak of the volcano Mauna Loa on Hawaii. The Ormsery is a modern bark, broad of beam, and said to be one of the easiest vessels afloat to handle. She is built to all outward appearances, like other vessels, but is much different in her interior arrangement. Looking down the main hatch one sees four man-holes which open into great water-tanks, for the vessel carries water ballast. Between decks there is a midship watertight section which will hold 1000 tons of water ballast. Upon arriving in port the compartment is filled with coal and when the ship is discharged and ready to set sail again the sea-cocks are opened and the ballast for the outward passage, consisting of 1000 tons of salt water, is taken in.

The vessel belongs to Lalm & Fulton of Glasgow, who are making a specialty of these tank sailing ships. The only other vessel of this type which has been in this port is the Grenada, owned by the same firm. She was in port three years ago and was at the time owned by the Ormsery. Captain Coath is a native of Scotland and is a graduate of the Glasgow University. He is a very capable and experienced seaman, and is well known to the shipping community.



**Bombing-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Asts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.**

OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co.**

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars worth of

**Nitrate of Soda**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.  
12-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.

**THE CLIFTON**

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, on suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alaka.

**PROMISES OF AID****Railroads Will Help to Make States and Advertise Hawaii.**

The letters coming with every mail to the Promotion Committee in response to the magazine advertisements cover a wide field. Those received by the last steamer include requests for information from New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama and California.

One prominent railroad magazine, the Four Track News, has asked for new photographs and a prominent railroad promises not only to distribute literature but to make up round trip rates to Hawaii in the near future.

**Wife Struck With Ax.**

Alco Craig, the parent who beat his eight-year old son last month, receiving a ten-day sentence in prison in lieu of a whipping post experience which Police Judge Lindsay said he ought to have, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for striking his wife on the head with an ax. Craig got drunk Monday and on arriving home committed the assault. The woman had him arrested and was able to appear in court against him.

**Death of Mrs. Desky.**

Charles S. Desky received a cablegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his wife in Oakland, California. Although she had been an invalid for many years, the sad news was unexpected. By last mail Mr. Desky received a letter from his daughter Flossie, saying she thought her mother was somewhat better. Owing to poor health, Mrs. Desky had lived in California most of the time since 1898. Her health broke down through nervous prostration over the death of her son Harry, aged seven years, in Germany in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Desky came to Honolulu in 1894, since when Mr. Desky has been closely identified with the progress of the city. He and his daughter have the universal sympathy of the community in their affliction.

**To Deepen Channel.**

Tenders for dredging the first section of Honolulu harbor channel, 1300 feet inward from the ocean, will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon of October 11. The entire channel is to be deepened by sections to 34 feet and widened to 240 feet. Originally, about thirteen years ago, it was dredged to a depth of 30 feet and a width of 300 feet, but since then it has silted up considerably. With the increased dimensions now to be made, the largest ocean vessel may enter with perfect safety. Superintendent Cooper adopted the scheme of having the dredging done in sections to fit the conditions of the treasury.

**Home Rulers Meet.**

Home Rulers held a revival meeting at the Queen Liliuokalani's place at Paia last evening. Ex-Delegate Williams was the speaker.

**THE PHELPS LIBEL SUIT****Berger Abandons Claim Against E. F. Bishop for \$113,000.**

Judge Estee began trying the admiralty suit of Julius A. Schirmacher against the ship *Erskine M. Phelps*. One witness was called before the court adjourned for the day, whose evidence supported the main allegations of the bill. Plaintiff was a seaman on the ship and had his leg broken while the *Phelps* was rounding Cape Horn. He brought a libel for \$10,000 personal damages on the alleged grounds that he was not treated well after being hurt, either on the voyage or after getting into Honolulu harbor; that the vessel did not put into the nearest port after the accident for surgical aid, and that his injuries permanently disabled him from earning a livelihood. J. J. Dunne appears for the sailor and R. W. Breckons for the ship.

Yesterday morning the Korean cases came to an end in the United States District Court. They were one hundred and thirteen in number, brought by B. V. Berger against E. Faxon Bishop, of C. Brewer & Co. Ltd., claiming \$1000 penalty for each of that number of Koreans alleged to have been brought into this Territory for labor purposes by means contrary to the United States immigration laws.

Since the suit was brought several months ago, various pleadings have been fought out. A knock-down blow came to the plaintiff last week, when Judge Estee sustained the latest demurrer of the defendant. He held that the illegal acts complained of must have been committed subsequent to March 3, when the Act of Congress allowing such a suit went into effect. This destroyed many if not all of the cases. Berger, by his attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, yesterday filed a statement that no amended complaint would be entered. In consequence of the decision just mentioned. It was also set forth that the defendant was going to pay the costs and expenses amounting to \$1,445.93. Smith & Lewis for defendant then moved for judgment dismissing the cases, which Judge Estee granted.

Had the cases come on for trial the jury would have had hard work cut out for them for a few weeks, as different sets of proof would have been required for distinct series of the cases.

**Crack French Cruiser Protet Again in the Naval Row.****PROMISES OF AID****Railroads Will Help to Make States and Advertise Hawaii.**

The letters coming with every mail to the Promotion Committee in response to the magazine advertisements cover a wide field. Those received by the last steamer include requests for information from New York, Minnesota, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, Alabama and California.

One prominent railroad magazine, the Four Track News, has asked for new photographs and a prominent railroad promises not only to distribute literature but to make up round trip rates to Hawaii in the near future.

**Wife Struck With Ax.**

Alco Craig, the parent who beat his eight-year old son last month, receiving a ten-day sentence in prison in lieu of a whipping post experience which Police Judge Lindsay said he ought to have, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days imprisonment for striking his wife on the head with an ax. Craig got drunk Monday and on arriving home committed the assault. The woman had him arrested and was able to appear in court against him.

**Death of Mrs. Desky.**

Charles S. Desky received a cablegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his wife in Oakland, California. Although she had been an invalid for many years, the sad news was unexpected. By last mail Mr. Desky received a letter from his daughter Flossie, saying she thought her mother was somewhat better. Owing to poor health, Mrs. Desky had lived in California most of the time since 1898. Her health broke down through nervous prostration over the death of her son Harry, aged seven years, in Germany in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Desky came to Honolulu in 1894, since when Mr. Desky has been closely identified with the progress of the city. He and his daughter have the universal sympathy of the community in their affliction.

**To Deepen Channel.**

Tenders for dredging the first section of Honolulu harbor channel, 1300 feet inward from the ocean, will be received at the Department of Public Works up to noon of October 11. The entire channel is to be deepened by sections to 34 feet and widened to 240 feet. Originally, about thirteen years ago, it was dredged to a depth of 30 feet and a width of 300 feet, but since then it has silted up considerably. With the increased dimensions now to be made, the largest ocean vessel may enter with perfect safety. Superintendent Cooper adopted the scheme of having the dredging done in sections to fit the conditions of the treasury.

**Home Rulers Meet.**

Home Rulers held a revival meeting at the Queen Liliuokalani's place at Paia last evening. Ex-Delegate Williams was the speaker.

**WE ARE MARCHING ON.**

It is strange, yet true, that most of the diseases of middle age and advanced life are efforts on the part of the system to purify the blood. Yet because of the feebleness of the liver, kidneys and bowels these well-meant efforts are often in vain, and lives come to an end which might have been prolonged for many pleasant years. There was, formerly, no remedy which could be depended upon to prevent or overcome this condition. But within the past decade, we have been making progress. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The old notions and moss-covered superstitions must fall before new facts and new discoveries. Nothing thus far known to medical science is so effective in purifying the blood through its action on the excretory functions of the body, as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**. It quickly scatters and overcomes the following familiar and dangerous symptoms of impure blood and torpid circulation: The languid, tired feeling; pain in the head; dry skin; bad taste in the mouth; weak stomach with nausea, etc. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It relieves and cures many ailments that have been abandoned as hopeless. The reasons are—its power over the digestive and assimilating process, its action in expelling impurities from the blood, and its consequent ability to vitalize and rebuild the whole structure. No slow or doubtful action. "You cannot be disappointed in it." The first bottle proves its virtue. Genuine is sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

**POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS**

A meeting of the Honolulu Branch 927 of Postoffice Clerks' Association was held on Monday evening at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows:

President, Edgar M. Brown, re-elected.  
Vice President, T. P. Mellie, re-elected.  
Secretary, Frank J. Dillon.  
Treasurer, Ralph H. Morris, re-elected.  
Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. A. Beckley, re-elected.

The local association is on a good financial basis and within a couple of months expect to render an excellent treasury report.

**MON WAR'S FOES ARE IN PRISON**

Lau Pang and Lau Sing were brought to the Police Station last night from Koolan, where they were arrested on a warrant sworn to by Ng Mon War, the Chinese lawyer, who alleges they assisted in the assault made upon him last week. One may also said to have participated in the affair was arrested last week.

**IRWIN DISPOSES OF RAILROAD RUMORS**

Rumors having come from Hilo to the effect that W. G. Irwin was blocking the enterprise of the Hilo-Kohala railroad by refusing them right of way through his lands, Mr. Irwin was interviewed upon the subject yesterday afternoon and made the following statement:

"I have not," said Mr. Irwin, "made any statement of affirmation or denial concerning the running of this road through the plantations in which I am interested. Mr. Gehr I doubt if I should know by sight and did not know that he was connected with this road. If he has caused such rumors he is merely trying to pose as a martyr."

"With Mr. Peck I have had only a scant ten minutes talk. He made a request for a right of way through some fifteen miles of cane producing land. In answer I said neither yes nor nay and told him that the matter would have to be brought before the directors in San Francisco."

"I have not the sole interest in these plantations but I should certainly be opposed to granting such a right of way until I was well satisfied of the stability of the scheme and its ultimate completion, which I am not at present. As the matter stands I fail to see what I get in return for the giving up of valuable cane land."

**FAITHFUL FOR SEVENTY YEARS.**

A New Jersey spinster, aged 84, has kept green in her heart the memory of a lover who died seventy years ago, admitting no rival there and attributing her longevity primarily to her fidelity, and after that to her all-around aversion to doctors, never having had one called in since her debut.

**REFORMERS TO CONFER****Dr. Sun and Leung Will Meet in Honolulu.**

Honolulu may have a Chinese junta for the direction of the reform and revolutionary campaign in the Chinese empire. Sometime next week a conference will take place here between two men which may have important bearing on the political future of China, and may result in the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty and the establishment of a Chinese Republic, or a constitutional monarchy.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great leader of the revolutionary movement, who arrived from Coochin-China Monday, and Leung Chi-Tao, head of the great Reform, or Bow Wong party, will meet in Honolulu next week on the arrival of the latter from San Francisco. Dr. Sun said yesterday that he and Leung Chi-Tao are on friendly terms and undoubtedly would hold a conference on reform matters, and may decide upon plans for joint action in spreading the reform doctrine in the Celestial empire.

An interview was given yesterday by Dr. Sun to an Advertiser man. Probably his most important utterances were the following:

"I think the outlook for the revolutionary movement is very hopeful, as the Chinese people are awakening, and I am strongly of the opinion it will end the Manchu dynasty."

"It is only a question of time for this to be accomplished—and I don't think it will be far distant."

"What of China's attitude toward Russia, and the Manchurian question? I believe it is the desire of the Imperial government to permit Russia to retain her hold on Manchuria, and annex it permanently to the Czar's realm. The reason is that the Imperial government realizes that the people are flocking to the revolutionary movement, and begins to see its own national weakness. The Imperial government finds that it needs a power to protect it from this internal movement and believes that Russia will protect the dynasty by its permitting Manchuria to be held."

Dr. Sun stated in answer to a question concerning his movements that although he may not have actually been in China, yet he was close by in Coochin-China—and directed his representatives in China from there. Dr. Sun moves mysteriously from point to point, but is almost always in constant touch with his lieutenants.

"There is wonderful progress among the people of China especially among the scholarly class," he said. "They are the backbone of China. Formerly they bitterly opposed any change in China's political status. Then they weakened on this policy after seeing the storm of unrest around them. No reform has hardly reached the Imperial government and never will. That is hopeless. Instead the government has adopted more severe measures than ever."

"The Chinese people are now aroused to get rid of their Manchu conquerors."

"The affair of the Supao editors and the writers of the book (whose cover is depicted above) which the Supao editorially endorsed, has done wonders in bringing this great matter before the people. The book was written by a boy of 17 and was called 'The Revolutionary Army.' An 'Open Letter' was also included in the work. The Supao editors were arrested and persecuted and for the first time in the history of China the government appears in the courts as plaintiff against some of the people as defendants. This is an advance over the former custom when heads were cut off without trial."

**Crying for Help**

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Coney, of Cyclometer street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a back driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what great work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.



**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands in a strong hot creamy lather of

**Cuticura SOAP**

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickest cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LEXSON & Co., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Nails, and Hair, free. POTTER DAVIS AND CO., Sole U. S. Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which ASSAGES PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative to NEURALGIA, SCURF, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of BILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1/4d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. F. Davy & Co., Limited, London.

"The two men who wrote the pamphlet surrendered to the police. The whole matter was a good thing for our movement. Twelve editions had been published when it was suppressed and it is now being published in Tokio and distributed everywhere in China. There probably never were such strong words printed in China before."

"There was an armed movement last April and the revolutionists captured three towns. I was not with the revolutionists, but was close by."

"We now openly advocate revolution—advocating revolution, however, does not mean armed revolution, whereas a year ago it was advocated quietly."

**EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK.**

The revolutionary book referred to above is a queer affair. Last evening a Chinese came in with the following translated extract, which shows the general character of the work:

In order to clean the soil of China and educate its people to become Geo. Washington, to save its soul from hell to heaven, we must sweep away the 4000 years old monarchical laws, get rid of the 4000 years old slavery-spirit, exclude the 5,000,000 animal-like manchu from China and wash off the 250 years old shameful insult. Huarrh! the highest and grandest revolution huarrh! beautiful revolution huarrh! wonderful revolution.

I will start from the Great Wall up to the mountain then down to the mouth of Yang-tz Kiang and lift to the Yellow River to raise the banner of freedom, ring the bell of liberty and preach to my brothers and sisters of young and old that we cannot void revolution in China today if we want to get rid of Manchu. If we want march with the world powers we cannot void the revolution. If we want to struggle for life in the twentieth century we cannot void the revolution. If we want our beloved country to be a powerful nation on the face of this earth, we cannot void the revolution.

Revolution is law of progressive, the will of God, the right of mankind, and the necessity of transit in struggling for life of a nation.

**Tetanus Conquered.**

The recovery of nine-year-old Joseph Tracey of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, who lay in a critical condition in St. Mary's hospital for nearly two months suffering from tetanus, is regarded as most remarkable. The boy has responded to the antitoxin of carbolic and hypodermic injections of carbolic acid solution, and the physicians say he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

The lad was run over by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading railway at Girard and Germantown avenues on July 23, and several fingers were cut off the right hand and the arm badly lacerated. He was taken to the hospital, and about two weeks later tetanus developed. For a time the boy's life was despaired of, he having had 54 convulsions in two hours. The physicians are jubilant over their success, as so few tetanus victims recover.—Philadelphia Record.

Medium (at spiritualistic seance)—"Is Mr. Keesicks present? His deceased wife wishes to communicate with him." Mr. Keesicks (in an agitated voice)—"Tell her I'd rather not. I'm married again."—Chicago Tribune.

**NO BAD FAITH OF THE MILITARY**

After all the noise made about the non-production by Chief Justice Frear of correspondence between General MacArthur and himself, in the case of the three soldiers who were not returned to be tried or discharged under indictment for burglary, it transpired yesterday that Chief Justice Frear has not had the correspondence in his hands since the conference on the matter in the Governor's office before the present Circuit Court term opened.

It appears also that the correspondence shows that General MacArthur, in a very kind and polite letter, offered to return the soldiers to the Territory. Chief Justice Frear, as the complaining witness, had previously expressed a willingness to withdraw the prosecution providing the Circuit Court and the Attorney General consented.

In a conference between the Chief Justice, Attorney General Andrews and Judge De Bolt—Judges Gear and Robinson being out of town—it was decided that, in view of General MacArthur's letter, it would seem like spite work to bring the men here merely to have their cases nolle prossed. Chief Justice Frear then replied to General MacArthur, stating that the matter would be adjourned without requiring the presence of the defendants.

The missing correspondence is therefore important as showing that the Federal military authorities committed no breach of word or faith in the matter. As to the letters, they must have become buried among loose papers upon the executive council table.

**CAPE HORN WAS A HOODOO**

After being at sea for nearly eight months the German bark Atlantic arrived in port yesterday morning from Bremen, via Valparaiso. The Atlantic left her home port on February 14, and has since met with a series of mishaps which accounts for the long weary months consumed on the voyage. Soon after leaving Bremen, a sailor named Drinkhouse fell overboard in the North Sea and was lost. He was on the jibboom at the time. Two months of the voyage were lost in rounding the Horn. The vessel encountered a terrific gale on June 1st night. On June 2 the foretopmast and all the yards and sails on the mast were carried away and several of the sails on the mainmast were also lost. The decks were covered with ice and snow while rounding the Horn. The Atlantic was then compelled to put in at Valparaiso, remaining there several weeks undergoing repairs. The vessel brought a general cargo for H. Hackfeld & Co.





ARRIVED.

Wednesday, October 7.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m., with 30 bags rice bran, 17 bbls. poi, 69 bbls. hides, 1 Japanese boat, 63 pkgs. sundries.  
S. S. Argyle, Gliboy, from San Francisco, at 5 a. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 5:30 a. m.  
Br. ship Ormsley, Coath, 47 days from Newcastle, at 7:30 a. m.  
Ger. bark Atlantic, Klampen, 282 days from Bremen, via Valparaiso, at 9 a. m.  
Schr. Ollie Fjord, Bosch, from Esuka, (Went on Clavering reef outside harbor.)

DEPARTED.

Wednesday, October 7.  
Am. bktr. Amella, Willer, for Eureka at 11 a. m.  
Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, Killman, for Port Townsend, at 10:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.  
S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.  
Thursday, October 8.  
American bktr. Benicia from Newcastle, 54 days out with cargo of 1072 tons of coal consigned to Inter Island Steam Navigation Company.  
American schooner Charles Levi Woodbury from Elio.  
American schooner Ollie Fjord, Bosch, from Eureka with lumber. Pulled off channel reef at 3 a. m.  
At Elio—American ship Falls of Clyde from San Francisco on October 5, with 3200 tons of freight.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
Per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 7, from Kauai ports—O. Williams, C. Fatt, W. Frear, Ah Loy and 45 deck.  
PASSENGERS DEPARTED.  
Per S. S. Alameda, October 7, for San Francisco—D. W. Anderson, Prof. Lerger, T. H. Benton, J. Burt and wife, Captain C. Caplio, Mrs. J. W. Cathcart, J. N. Collins, W. J. Colburn, E. P. Dow, Miss F. Dowling, W. E. Eversen and wife, E. S. Knight, G. E. Kallinbraker, Miss A. McLean, Mrs. J. Ouderkerk and son, H. C. Rhodes.  
DEPARTED.  
Schooner Julia E. Whalen, Kinney, for Midway Island, Oct. 7.

Shipping Notes.

The Erskine M. Phelps is now at the railway wharf loading sugar with Delaware Breakwater as her destination. The French cruiser Protet started coaling yesterday afternoon. She will be open for inspection on Sunday. Admiral Terry paid an official visit aboard her yesterday afternoon, his departure being greeted with the salute due his rank.

YOUNG MAN IN POLITICS

An unusual number turned out last night to listen to the talk of W. W. Harris before the Y. M. C. A. Life Problem Club. The topic for the evening was "The Young Man in Politics." Mr. Harris spoke with great force and earnestness of the necessity of work for good government. The following is a brief summary of his remarks:  
"To the young man political work is not at first inviting. The aims, forces and methods are so complicated he scarcely knows where he is at. His opponents will scan his record for the slightest weakness. His friends, if they do not openly criticize, will lay back and refuse their support. He is always suspected of selfish motives. It is related that Lord John Russell once, while seated at dinner, asked a friend, high up in political circles, 'What is the object of legislation?' The friend replied, 'The greatest good of the greatest number.' 'And what,' asked Lord Russell, 'is the greatest number?' 'Number one,' replied the friend.  
The young man who enters politics must be broad enough to meet men of all types and conditions on a common level of citizenship. He must understand the points of view of all classes, the honest worker, the ambitious politician or the self-important non-entity as the case may be. To a man of the latter type who boasted that he was a self-made man, Horace Greeley is reported to have said, 'That, sir, relieves God of a great responsibility.'  
The immediate duty before our citizens today is the election of honest and competent county officials. Oahu county will have an income of a million a year. Of this four hundred thousand can be used for permanent public improvements. The duties resting upon the officials who have these matters in charge will be more important than those of any private corporation. Let us vote for the right men.  
In politics we must have not merely honesty but leadership as well. It is not sufficient that we put up good men. We must have candidates who can be elected. Bring in fresh blood into the political arena. Force our best young men to the front. They will not merely have high ideals, but will work for practical results. The young men understand the spirit of the times. With them at the front the old jealousies and bitterness will pass away and a healthier and better spirit prevail in all our political affairs.  
At the conclusion of Mr. Harris's able address, the chairman called on Attorney General Andrus.  
In the general discussion that followed remarks were made by a number of members. Special mention should be made of a very clever speech by John Martin.

**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

THE LATE MRS. ALICE G. GULICK

The Springfield Republican says: The life of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick was one of so great usefulness that women may well regard it as a great credit and honor to themselves. She was 55 years old when she died of tuberculosis at the home of Lady Henry Somerset, where she had been a guest for the last weeks of her life. It has already been said that she was of missionary stock, and married into another noted missionary family. Her father, the late James M. Gordon, was treasurer of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions from 1854 to 1855, living in Boston, where she was born in 1847. Her education was at Mount Holyoke seminary (before it became a college), and she married William E. Gulick in December 1871, a year and a half after her graduation. They began missionary work for the American board in 1873 in Santander, a small city on the northwest coast of Spain, and thus they worked together perfectly, and identified themselves with the interests of the people; spoke their language, were familiar with their literature, knew the history and the conditions of the country, and won the confidence of all classes; the queen regent was a friend of Mrs. Gulick, and appreciated her service in the institute for girls, which provided for the people an education such as did not exist elsewhere. It is said that 3000 children are now being taught by teachers from the institute, and this is probably an underestimate. For a brief time in the American war against Spain the school at St. Sebastian was suspended, and in 1898 Mrs. Gulick was employed by the United States government to work for the Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H. But since then the institute has acquired a home in the environs of Madrid. The influence of Mrs. Gulick's personality was very great, and it is that which made her teaching so remarkably successful in a field of great need, but not at all easy to master. She was supported in part by the Woman's Board of Missions of Boston, but she also had the confidence and help of many quite outside of the venerable missionary organization which first sent her to Spain. Her personal appearance was noteworthy and indeed impressive, and she had a certain magnetic power. The good she has done for Spain cannot be measured as yet, but it is such a service as grows from one generation to another. The spirit of Mount Holyoke seminary had in her a most worthy representative and embodiment.

And it swallowed the hook: "So you caught a catfish that weighed 38 pounds." "Hook and all, that was its weight." "Hook and all?" "Yep," the hook I was using weighed 37 pounds."—Indianapolis Sun.

The barkentine Lahaina is now awaiting orders at Eleale, having finished discharging her cargo of 1786 tons of coal.

BY AUTHORITY.

MERRY ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, At Chambers in Probate.  
In the matter of the Estate of Frank T. Merry of Lihue, Kauai, deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.  
On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Wm. Henry Rice, temporary administrator of the estate of Frank T. Merry, wherein he asks to be allowed \$185.08 and he charges himself with \$254.07, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.  
It is ordered that Thursday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.  
Dated at Lihue, this 5th day of October, 1903.  
By the Court:  
(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

BY AUTHORITY.  
CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office in the Counties of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Kauai must file his nomination paper at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu, not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903, accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars.  
Nomination papers must be signed by not more than twenty-five (25) duly qualified electors of the County for which such election is to be held.  
G. R. CARTER, Secretary of the Territory.  
C. R. BUCKLAND, Electoral Registrar, Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1903.

FORECLOSURES.

T. J. McLAUGHLIN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLaughlin, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated August 22, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 122, on pages 415-416, having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 4 and 5 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 40,000 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

C. YICK LEONG.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Yick Leong as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 132-134, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 9 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

J. M. KEALOHA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Kealoa as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 137-138, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on

September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 2 in Block 13, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

THOMAS J. HAYBELDEN.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Thomas J. Haybelden as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 15, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 38-39, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 18 in Block 16, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 15,650 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

J. M. CAMARA JR.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Camara, Jr., Trustee, as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 142-143, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 11 in Block 3, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 11,350 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

HOW CHONG AND CHONG DOW.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by How Chong and Chong Dow, as Mortgagees to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the

Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 135-137, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 4 in Block 8, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 11,350 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

CHUNG SEE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Chung See as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 15-16, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 9 in Block 4 and Lot 8 in Block 13 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 31,250 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

C. DIN SING.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Din Sing as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 123, pages 1-2, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, and designated as Lot No. 4, Block 15, upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Limited, and recorded in Liber 121, pages 243 to 245 in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, the said lot having a frontage of 100 feet on Lehua Avenue and a depth of 200 feet.  
Terms: Cash; United States gold coin.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars may be had upon application at Atkinson & Judd, attorneys for assignee.  
(Signed) WILDER & CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgage.  
Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1903.  
2525-Sept. 14, 25, Oct. 2, 9, 16.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE HARRY NUNN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS BY ADMINISTRATRIX.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix of the Estate of Harry Nunn, late of Makawell, Kauai, deceased intestate, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to me at Makawell, Kauai, or to Henry Smith, at Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, before the expiration of six months from date, or they will be forever barred.  
And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with me at said Makawell, or with Henry Smith at the place aforesaid.  
Dated Makawell, Kauai, September 12, 1902.  
HELEN NUNN, Administratrix of said Estate.  
2525-9.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:  
The undersigned by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by S. M. Kaaukai as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 122, pages 27-28, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67 et seq., having published notice of its intention to foreclose such mortgage in the Hawaiian and English languages for a period of three consecutive weeks, to wit, on September 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, 1903, in accordance with law, hereby gives notice that the property covered by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.  
The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 1 in Block 13, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.  
Containing an area of 30,000 square feet.  
Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.  
Dated Honolulu, October 2, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.  
2525-Oct. 2, 9.

HENRY F. HEBBARD.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale in that certain mortgage made by Henry F. Hebbard of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to W. C. Wilder and W. F. Allen and A. P. Judd, administrators of the Estate of S. G. Wilder, doing business in said Honolulu under the firm name and style of Wilder & Company, dated August 16th, 1892, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu, in Liber 145 on pages 117 to 119, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Wilder & Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, the assignee of the mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.  
Notice is also given that after three weeks after the date of this notice the property covered in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, auctioneer, Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, 14th day of October, at 12 o'clock noon.  
The premises covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of a piece or parcel of land situate in Pearl City, at Manana, in the District of Ewa, on the Island of Oahu, in the Territory of Hawaii, and designated as Lot No. 4, Block 15, upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Limited, and recorded in Liber 121, pages 243 to 245 in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, the said lot having a frontage of 100 feet on Lehua Avenue and a depth of 200 feet.  
Terms: Cash; United States gold coin.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.  
Further particulars may be had upon application at Atkinson & Judd, attorneys for assignee.  
(Signed) WILDER & CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgage.  
Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1903.  
2525-Sept. 14, 25, Oct. 2, 9, 16.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE HARRY NUNN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS BY ADMINISTRATRIX.

The undersigned, duly appointed administratrix of the Estate of Harry Nunn, late of Makawell, Kauai, deceased intestate, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present same to me at Makawell, Kauai, or to Henry Smith, at Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, before the expiration of six months from date, or they will be forever barred.  
And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with me at said Makawell, or with Henry Smith at the place aforesaid.  
Dated Makawell, Kauai, September 12, 1902.  
HELEN NUNN, Administratrix of said Estate.  
2525-9.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED—That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is awakened in the night by her husky cough, and laboring with her babe. It is the youth or adult who has "caught cold" and whose coughing and irritation of the throat branches of the throat. It is the irritation and cure of all colds by all dealers and druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.